

**UNITED STATES PATENT APPLICATION**

of

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for

**SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR  
ELECTRONIC PROGRAM GUIDE DATA SERVICES**

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## **BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION**

### **1. Related Applications**

This application claims the benefit of U.S. Provisional Application Serial No. 60/125062, filed March 18, 1999, and entitled "Filtering, Scaling, and Loading of Electronic Guide Data," which is incorporated herein by reference.

### **2. The Field of the Invention**

The present invention relates to electronic program guides. More specifically, the present invention relates to receiving electronic program guide data from multiple sources, to temporal filtering of the Electronic program guide data, and to extensible scalability of electronic program guide data.

### **3. The Prior State of the Art**

Electronic program guides (EPGs) are designed to permit television viewers as well as Internet webcast viewers to browse and select from television listings which are displayed on a television screen. Before being displayed, the EPG data is downloaded from an EPG source such as a head end or a server to a destination device such as a television, computer or set top box. The EPG source, which may receive EPG data from a number of different EPG data providers, usually consolidates and encrypts the EPG data before transmitting it to the destination device. In conventional systems, the destination device is capable of receiving EPG data from only one EPG data source, which indicates that the destination device must accept the format of the EPG data provided by the EPG source. More importantly, the EPG data received by a user cannot be tailored to that user's particular tastes.

1 The ability to retrieve data from a single source in a particular format is not the only  
2 drawback of this arrangement. Many destination devices which receive interactive EPG  
3 data have limited storage capacity. For this reason, the EPG data downloaded from a data  
4 broker or source is typically compressed such that the destination device may store more  
5 EPG data in the limited storage space. This selective compression is primarily performed,  
6 however, by the EPG data source. This leaves the destination device with the ability to only  
7 alter the amount of EPG data downloaded as opposed to the content of the downloaded EPG  
8 data.

9 In addition to being unable to alter the content of the downloaded EPG data, a  
10 destination device is limited in other significant ways. EPG data from multiple EPG data  
11 providers must first be collected and consolidated by a particular EPG source before it is  
12 downloaded to a destination device. Destination devices are only capable of receiving EPG  
13 data from a single EPG data source. Because destination devices can only receive from one  
14 data provider, destination devices are limited to a single data transmission format.

15 Another limitation of current destination devices is that the applications on the  
16 destination device that utilize the EPG data must be updated when the EPG data source is  
17 changed or altered. Additionally, the applications on the destination device must also be  
18 updated when the format of the data source is altered or changed. EPG data is currently  
19 being transmitted by various EPG data sources across various transport mediums, but  
20 destination devices are unable to take advantage of these sources and mediums because  
21 destination devices are limited to one data provider and one format.

22 EPG data typically includes a title, a description and attributes such as closed  
23 captioning, rating, and the like. EPG data can be collected from in-band and out of band  
24 television signals, HTTP or FTP, TCP/IP sockets or any other communications protocol.

1 The internet, in particular, has become a significant source of EPG data. In fact, EPG data is  
2 expanding to include reviews of programs, the names of the actors, and other types and  
3 classes of information. Much of this information is readily available, but destination devices  
4 are frequently unable to take advantage of that information because, as previously  
5 mentioned, the destination devices are limited to a particular EPG data source and a  
6 particular EPG data format.

7 It would be an advance in the art for a destination device to be able to receive EPG  
8 data from multiple EPG data sources and not be confined to a particular EPG data source or  
9 EPG data format. It would also be an advance in the art for a destination device to be able to  
10 tailor the content of the EPG data by permitting the EPG data to be scaled both temporally  
11 and extensibly. Scaling the EPG data in this manner provides a user, at a minimum, with  
12 EPG data that is tailored to the user.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

The present invention provides EPG services which allows destination devices to overcome present limitations by enabling a destination device to receive EPG data from multiple EPG data sources or providers, including web sites and other conventional EPG data providers. In order to receive EPG data from multiple EPG data sources, a software loader module is loaded or initiated for each EPG data source. The loader module is capable of retrieving EPG data from a particular EPG data source in its native transmission format. The loadable modules interface with an EPG writer module that collects the EPG data from the loader modules and stores the retrieved EPG data locally on the destination device.

The interface or EPG writer module comprises a writer application programming interface (API) that establishes a standard access point for each loader module. This permits a single EPG writer module to interface with the loader modules of multiple EPG data sources. In this manner, a destination device can receive EPG data from multiple EPG data sources which have different transmission mediums and formats, because a loader module may be created or adapted to each separate EPG data source. The loader modules may receive EPG data in different formats, but all loader modules interface with the EPG writer.

Once the EPG data has been locally stored on the destination device by the EPG writer or the EPG writer API, an application may access the EPG data via a controller module which comprises a controller API. The controller API is an interface that allows many different applications to access the locally stored EPG data. The writer API and the controller API also allow applications to be independent of the EPG data sources. This independence allows an application to continue to have access to EPG data even if the EPG source or the format of the EPG data provided by the EPG source is changed.

1 EPG services also introduces significant scalability to the EPG data. Typically, the  
2 EPG data stored by EPG services is for a particular time period dictated by the supplier of  
3 the EPG data. EPG services allows this time period to be adjustable by a user or an  
4 application. For example, a device application developer or a user may choose a time period  
5 of 2 days to conserve memory on the destination device even if the EPG data source  
6 provides a 5 day block of EPG data. A device application developer or a user may also  
7 choose to alter the amount of data stored for titles, descriptions, and other program  
8 attributes. The settings selected by a developer or an end-user can be applied to a specific  
9 channel, to favorite channels, or to all channels. In other words, the EPG data stored by  
10 EPG services can be customized to a particular application or user. At a minimum, a user is  
11 provided with enhanced EPG data listings that can be tailored by the user by many factors  
12 including but not limited to content, time, and geography.

13 The ability to tailor the content of the EPG data using these attributes significantly  
14 enhances how a user may make use of EPG data. For example, an application developer or  
15 a user may decide to download detailed information for programs occurring in the next two  
16 days and to download less detailed information for programs occurring on days three  
17 through five. In this example, the EPG data is temporally scaled or customized by the  
18 application. In addition to being able to temporally scale or filter EPG data, EPG services  
19 allows EPG data to be scaled by several factors including, but not limited to, channel,  
20 richness, language, and time.

21 Additional features and advantages of the invention will be set forth in the  
22 description which follows, and in part will be obvious from the description, or may be  
23 learned by the practice of the invention. The features and advantages of the invention may  
24 be realized and obtained by means of the instruments and combinations particularly pointed

1 out in the appended claims. These and other features of the present invention will become  
 2 more fully apparent from the following description and appended claims, or may be learned  
 3 by the practice of the invention as set forth hereinafter.

## BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

In order that the manner in which the above-recited and other advantages and features of the invention are obtained, a more particular description of the invention briefly described above will be rendered by reference to specific embodiments thereof which are illustrated in the appended drawings. Understanding that these drawing depict only typical embodiments of the invention and are not therefore to be considered to be limiting of its scope, the invention will be described and explained with additional specificity and detail through the use of the accompanying drawings in which:

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating the scalability and extensibility of EPG data which is downloaded by a destination device implementing one embodiment of the present invention;

Figure 2 illustrates an exemplary system for implementing EPG services; and

Figure 3 is a detailed block diagram illustrating the reception of EPG data from an EPG data source and the transmission of EPG data from EPG services to one or more applications.



## DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

Electronic program guides (EPGs) are used to convey data to a user. Primarily, the data typically transmitted by an EPG data source is related to television programming and may include the titles of the television programs, the descriptions of the television programs, and other attributes and properties of the television programs. The EPGs are usually developed by EPG data providers that are responsible for the content of the EPG data. For instance, EPG data provided by an EPG data provider may be devoted exclusively to movie channels or EPG data can be devoted to public or free television channels. Currently, a recipient of EPG data is restricted to the format and content of a single EPG data provider.

EPGs, however, can also be used to convey other types of information such as radio schedules, Internet streaming media event schedules, information related to the Internet, or the content of the Internet. This document focuses on EPG data relating to television programming, but other data that may be included in EPGs is within the scope of the present invention. The television programming represented by EPG data is frequently displayed in table form. Each row of the table contains a type of information such as the title of the television programs, or a description of the television program, while each column is usually represents a time period or time block. As described previously, a destination device is currently unable to alter these characteristics and must accept the EPG data as it is formatted by an EPG data source.

EPG services overcomes the limitations of the prior art in at least two ways. Instead of simply receiving what an EPG data provider is transmitting, EPG services allows incoming EPG data to be extensibly scaled according to a several different factors or axes. For example, if the EPG data is temporally scaled, EPG services may receive detailed EPG

1 data about television programs airing in the near future and coarse EPG data related to  
2 television programs airing further in the future.

3 In addition, EPG services permits a recipient of EPG data to determine the amount of  
4 descriptive EPG data such as titles, descriptions and attributes that is received. For  
5 television programs airing in the near future, the EPG data may be rich in content by  
6 including detailed descriptions while the EPG for television programs airing in the more  
7 distant future may include the titles and exclude the descriptions.

8 In addition to providing temporal and selective scalability, EPG services is capable  
9 or receiving EPG data from more than one EPG data source or provider. EPG services  
10 provides a loader module for each EPG data source and an abstraction layer or writer  
11 interface that interfaces with all of the loader modules. The writer interface or abstraction  
12 layer allows the EPG data received by the loader modules to be stored in the memory or  
13 storage of the destination device. Applications may then access the EPG data through  
14 another abstraction layer or control interface. The EPG data source or provider may change  
15 over time, but the application using EPG data provided by that source or provider is  
16 unaffected by those changes because the EPG data is accessed through EPG services rather  
17 than from the EPG data source or provider directly. Correspondingly, the application can be  
18 updated without regard to the EPG data provider, because the EPG data is stored via the  
19 writer interface.

20 The invention is described using block diagrams and flow charts. Using the block  
21 diagrams and flow charts in this manner to describe and represent the invention should not  
22 be construed as limiting the scope of the invention. Rather, the block diagrams and flow  
23 charts are intended to illustrate exemplary embodiments of the present invention.

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1 The embodiments of the present invention may comprise a special purpose or  
2 general purpose computer comprising various computer hardware. Embodiments within the  
3 scope of the present invention also include computer-readable media having computer-  
4 executable instructions or data structures stored thereon. Such computer-readable media can  
5 be any available media which can be accessed by a general purpose or special purpose  
6 computer. By way of example, and not limitation, such computer-readable media can  
7 comprise RAM, ROM, EPROM, CD-ROM or other optical disk storage, magnetic disk  
8 storage or other magnetic storage devices, or any other medium which can be used to store  
9 the desired executable instructions or data structures and which can be accessed by a general  
10 purpose or special purpose computer, such as one included in a set top box. Computer-  
11 readable media may also include remote data stores such as web servers and other remote  
12 data stores. When information is transferred or provided over a network or other  
13 communications connection to a computer, the computer properly views the connection as a  
14 computer-readable medium. Thus, such a connection is also properly termed a computer-  
15 readable medium. Combinations of the above should also be included within the scope of  
16 computer-readable media. Computer-executable instructions comprise, for example,  
17 instructions and data which cause a general purpose computer, special purpose computer, or  
18 special purpose processing device to perform a certain function or group of functions. The  
19 computer-executable instructions and associated data structures represent an example of  
20 program code means for executing the steps of the invention disclosed herein.

21 Although not required, the invention can be described in the general context of  
22 computer-executable instructions, such as program modules, being executed by one or more  
23 processors included, for example, in a set top box. Generally, program modules include  
24 routines, programs, objects, components, data structures, etc. that perform particular tasks or

1 implement particular abstract data types. Moreover, those skilled in the art will appreciate  
2 that the invention may be practiced with other computer system configurations, including  
3 general purpose computers, personal computers, hand-held devices, multi-processor  
4 systems, microprocessor-based or programmable consumer electronics, network PCs,  
5 minicomputers, mainframe computers, and the like.

6 As used herein "EPG data" refers to television programming information, radio  
7 programming information, Internet content, scheduling information, titles, descriptions,  
8 movie reviews, ratings information, MPEG Streams, and any other type of data that may be  
9 retrieved from a source by an electronic device. The embodiments of the present invention  
10 described herein refer to television programming information, but the embodiments of the  
11 present invention easily extend to other types of EPG data. As used herein "digital  
12 recording" refers to copies or recordings of the data represented by the EPG data and  
13 includes but is not limited to television programming, radio programming and the like.

14 Figures 1 and 2 illustrate generally some of the advantages provided by EPG  
15 services. The overall purpose of EPG services is to collect remote and transient EPG data  
16 and store it to provide applications with fast access, rich content, and querying capabilities  
17 for the collected EPG data. For devices having high speed network connectivity, the EPG  
18 data may also be collected and accessed remotely. EPG services achieves these objectives  
19 by: allowing the EPG data to be scaled according to many different factors or axes;  
20 providing extensibility such that new sources and types of EPG data may be accessed;  
21 providing components or modules to collect the EPG data from EPG data sources and  
22 providers; and providing components or modules to access the EPG data that has been  
23 retrieved and stored by EPG services.

1 Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating a portion of the scalability that EPG services  
2 provides for EPG data. The EPG data in Figure 1 comprises titles 106, descriptions 104 and  
3 attributes 102. Titles 106, descriptions 104 and attributes 102 are each an example of EPG  
4 data and the combination of titles 106, descriptions 104 and attributes 102 is also an  
5 example of EPG data. EPG data may be retrieved from more than one EPG data source or  
6 provider, but the EPG data that is stored by EPG services may differ from the EPG data that  
7 was received from the EPG data source. Thus the amount of EPG data retrieved from a  
8 particular EPG that is actually stored can vary from completely excluding the EPG data to  
9 completely including the EPG data of a particular source. The EPG data illustrated in  
10 Figure 1 is intended to be illustrative of EPG data in general and does not exclude additional  
11 information from being included in the EPG data made available by other EPG data sources  
12 and providers.

13 EPG data may be scaled, in this example, according to the factors or axes of time,  
14 richness, channels and language. In Figure 1, time 108 is depicted as the horizontal axis of  
15 EPG table 100. Typically, EPG data is stored for two to seven days, but time 108 can be  
16 adjusted in one minute intervals to any desired interval. In addition, time 108 can be divided  
17 into shorter time intervals. The richness of the EPG data refers to the amount of data that is  
18 stored for television program titles, descriptions and attributes and the like. The richness of  
19 the EPG data can be varied according to title, description, and attributes as well as according  
20 to time 108. Thus, various intervals of time 108 may have varying levels of richness.

21 The channels is another scalable factor. In a default condition, EPG data is stored for  
22 viewable channels and no EPG data is stored for hidden or test channels. A user, however,  
23 may choose to remove a particular channel from the EPG data. In one embodiment, a  
24 removed channel is treated differently from a test or hidden channel. EPG data is still stored

1 for removed channels, but the EPG data is not necessarily displayed to a user or an  
2 application. Another aspect of the scalability of EPG services is related to favorite or  
3 preferred channels. A channel that is designated as preferred or favorite may have EPG data  
4 that is more rich than the EPG data stored for other channels. In addition, a user has the  
5 ability to exclude certain channels or other attributes from being included in the EPG data.

6 The EPG data is also scalable with regard to language. This setting only applies,  
7 however, to the storage of textual data that describes a television program. The language  
8 used in the programming itself does not affect the scalability of the EPG data. The language  
9 setting only permits EPG data to be stored if the language matches the system language  
10 preferences. The described scalability factors of time, richness, channels and language are  
11 exemplary factors and do not limit the factors with which EPG data may be scaled.

12 EPG data table 100 in Figure 1 further illustrates an example of EPG data that has  
13 been scaled according to richness and time. The amount of data 109 is, in this illustration,  
14 indicative of the richness of the EPG data. Column 110 contains attributes 102, descriptions  
15 104 and titles 106. The time period for column 110 is, in this example, the next two days of  
16 EPG data. The EPG data in column 110 is rich in that descriptions 104 are extremely  
17 detailed, titles 106 are complete, and many attributes 102 are detailed. Exemplary attributes  
18 include closed captioning, rating, stereo and more.

19 Column 111 is indicative, in this example, of a time period from day 3 to day 5. As  
20 illustrated, the amount of data 109 is less and is coarser or less rich than the EPG data stored  
21 in column 110. Descriptions 104 in column 111 are not as detailed, but titles 106 are still  
22 complete and column 111 contains no attributes 102. Similarly, column 112 is indicative of  
23 a time period from day 6 to day 7. Only titles 106 are stored in column 112. Thus the EPG  
24 data stored in column 112 is less rich than the EPG data in column 111. EPG data table 100

1 therefore illustrates EPG data that has been scaled with respect to time and richness or  
2 content.

3 The following table is another illustration of EPG data that has been scaled according  
4 to time, richness, and channel. The EPG data displayed to a user will reflect the EPG data  
5 indicated in the following table.

Channel Type	EPG Data	Time
Channels Hidden by EPG Data Provider	Title	Do not store
	Description	Do not store
	Attributes	Do not store
Normal Channels	Title	Store 4 days
	Description	Store 3 days
	Attributes	Store 2 days
Favorite Channels	Title	Store 5 days
	Description	Store 5 days
	Attributes	Store 5 days

12 The above table illustrates a scenario where no EPG data is stored for hidden  
13 channels, the richness of the EPG data stored for normal channels is greater for television  
14 programs airing in the near future, and the EPG data stored for favorite channels is very rich  
15 for the entire time period stored. In this manner, the EPG data can be scaled and stored in a  
16 variety of different combinations using a variety of factors. EPG services allows EPG data  
17 to be custom tailored for a particular application or user. Channels or other attributes or  
18 descriptions that are not of interest to a particular application or user may be excluded.

19 Figure 2 is a block diagram illustrating an exemplary system capable of  
20 implementing one embodiment of the present invention. Figure 2 illustrates a device 20,  
21 which may be a set top box, a computer, a video cassette recorder, a television tuner, a  
22 modem, a digital satellite tuner, or any other device capable of receiving EPG data. Device  
23 20 receives EPG data from EPG data provider 70. Exemplary EPG data providers or  
24 sources include television stations, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), and satellites. The

1 EPG data may be transferred via in-band television signals, out-of-band television signals,  
2 Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP), File Transfer Protocol (FTP), Transmission Control  
3 Protocol/Internet Protocol (TCP/IP) sockets, or any other communication protocol.

4 Device 20 typically has at least one application 22 which is capable of utilizing the  
5 EPG data provided by EPG data provider 70. EPG services 40 acts as an intermediary  
6 between EPG data provider 70 and application 22. In this manner, both application 22 and  
7 EPG data provider 70 may change independent of the other without creating an  
8 incompatibility that may render application 22 incapable of receiving EPG data because  
9 EPG data provider 70 and application 22 interact with EPG services 40 rather than with each  
10 other.

11 One embodiment of EPG services 40 provides modules for pluggable EGP loaders  
12 60, EPG writer 43, storage 42, and EPG control 41. EPG loaders 60 provide the ability to  
13 receive EPG data from EPG data providers. As new EPG data providers become available  
14 to device 20, a new EPG loader 60 is added to EPG services 40. The EPG loader added to  
15 the system for the new EPG data provider is capable of collecting the EPG data from the  
16 new EPG data provider. For example, an EPG loader 60 may be added to EPG services 40  
17 which is capable of retrieving or collecting movie review data from an HTTP address. In  
18 addition, EGP loaders 60 can be added and removed from EPG services 40 as needed.  
19 When an EPG data provider 70 is no longer available, for example, the EPG loader  
20 corresponding to that EPG provider is removed from EPG services 40.

21 EPG writer 43 is a component or module that stores the EPG data collected by EPG  
22 loaders 60 in storage 42 which is a database containing EPG data in one embodiment.  
23 Storage 42 is also an example of a computer-readable medium. EPG writer 43 is  
24 responsible, in this example, for enforcing the scaling of the EPG data as well as the



1 maximum amount of storage 42 that may be used for storing EPG data. Thus, if an EPG  
2 loader attempts to store EPG data that is greater in size than the maximum amount of EPG  
3 data allowed, then EPG data relating to television programming furthest in the future is  
4 removed until the EPG data being stored does not exceed the maximum storage amount  
5 allowed.

6 EPG writer 43 also removes EPG data from storage 42 that is no longer needed or  
7 usable. For instance, EPG writer 43 deletes the EPG data from storage 42 for all television  
8 programs which have aired before the current half-hour block. For example, at 8:15 a.m.,  
9 EPG writer 43 will delete all EPG data relating to television programming occurring prior to  
10 8:00 a.m. At 8:35 a.m., EPG writer 43 deletes television programming prior to 8:30 a.m.  
11 One reason for deleting EPG data and for limiting the amount of EPG data that can be  
12 downloaded is because storage 42 of device 20 is typically limited.

13 Because EPG services 40 may have a plurality of EPG loaders 60, it is possible that  
14 one or more EPG loaders 60 will attempt to add EPG data to the same record or storage  
15 locations. More simply, it is possible for a conflict to arise with respect to the EPG data in a  
16 variety of contexts. For this reason, EPG services provides various schemes for resolving  
17 conflicts. For example, multiple loaders may attempt to update the description for the same  
18 program. To resolve this conflict, the EPG writer may be implemented to treat each EPG  
19 loader with a different priority. The EPG writer may permit higher priority loaders to take  
20 precedence. Another conflict resolution alternative for EPG loaders with equal priorities is  
21 to permit the last EPG data written to take precedence and be stored in storage 42. Another  
22 alternative is to allow a user or application to select a conflict resolution scheme if  
23 conflicting EPG data sources are present. Simply stated, the user could designate a  
24 particular EPG data source or provider as having priority over another EPG data source or

1 provider. These are examples of conflict resolution, but other methods or schemes may be  
2 employed.

3 It is also possible for EPG loaders 60 to implement a priority scheme independent of  
4 the EPG writer. This implementation, however, reduces the independence of the EPG  
5 loaders and forces more rigid interface and implementation constraints upon the  
6 development and design of EPG loaders. In addition, EPG loaders 60 may be time based  
7 threads that activate and deactivate at predetermined times.

8 The retrieval of EPG data from storage 42 is performed by a control module  
9 illustrated as EPG control 41, which is an example of a controller API in some  
10 embodiments. EPG control 41 may access: EPG data related to the available channels  
11 including channel number, channel station, network identification, station broadcast times  
12 and associated Uniform Resource Locators (URLs); EPG data related to information related  
13 to programming information including title, description, length, rating and other air times; or  
14 EPG data relating to whether the television program is purchasable, such as a pay-per-view  
15 movie or event. The EPG data can be accessed and retrieved by EPG control 41 in a variety  
16 of different combinations.

17 The ability to access and retrieve EPG data is enhanced by the querying capabilities  
18 supplied by EPG control. EPG data can be searched by many parameters, including but not  
19 limited to, time, title, description, category or other attribute which may be user defined. In  
20 this manner, the EPG data retrieved by an application can be extremely customized for an  
21 application. For high performance applications, EPG control 41 is also capable of notifying  
22 application 22 when the EPG data within a particular range changes. This enables  
23 applications 22 to maintain up to date EPG data available.

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1 Figure 3 is a detailed block diagram of a system implementing one embodiment of  
2 the present invention. Device 20 has one or more applications 22 which are capable of using  
3 EPG data. The EPG data retrieved by applications 22 may be displayed to a user via a  
4 television screen or a computer screen, or may be sent to a printer or other rendering device.  
5 EPG data is typically generated by EPG data providers 70, which are shown in Figure 3 as  
6 listings provider 74, movie descriptions provider 75 and satellite listings provider 76. In this  
7 example, the EPG data generated by listings provider 74 is transmitted via a television  
8 station 71, the EPG data generated by movie descriptions provider 75 is transmitted via an  
9 Internet Service Provider (ISP) 72, and the EPG data generated by satellite listings provider  
10 76 is transmitted via satellite 73. It is understood that EPG data can be transmitted in a  
11 variety of different methods and that the transmission of EPG data described herein is  
12 exemplary rather than limiting. For instance, listings provider 74 may also transmit via ISP  
13 72.

14 The EPG data provided by EPG data providers 70 is received at device 20 by EPG  
15 services 40 which comprises EPG loaders 60. An EPG loader or loader module has the  
16 responsibility of collecting EPG data from its native transmission format. EPG loaders 60  
17 comprises one or more specific EPG loaders because as illustrated by the various EPG data  
18 providers 70, EPG data can be transmitted in a variety of different methods and formats and  
19 new sources or providers of EPG data may become available in the future. For these and  
20 other reasons, each loader module collects EPG data, in this embodiment, from a particular  
21 source or provider.

22 Figure 3 illustrates a Vertical Blanking Interval (VBI) loader module 61, a HTTP  
23 loader module 62 and a MPEG loader module 63. VBI loader module 61 is capable of  
24 collecting EPG data from the VBI of a television signal or broadcast. HTTP loader module

62 is capable of collecting EPG data over a network such as the Internet, and MPEG loader module 63 is capable of collecting or retrieving EPG data from a digital stream provided by satellite 73. EPG loaders 60 allow EPG data to be collected from any communication system or protocol and are not limited to those illustrated in Figure 3.

In addition to understanding the transmission medium and format of a particular EPG data provider 70, Each EPG loader module optionally comprises the hardware and software necessary to accomplish this task. This is illustrated by HTTP loader module 62 which comprises a protocol 64, a device driver 65 and a modem 66. For HTTP loader module 62, protocol 64 may be HTTP and TCP/IP if the transmission medium is the Internet. Typically, modem 66 is the hardware required to access the Internet, but access can be accomplished with other hardware components such as a network interface cards. Device driver 65 is typically a software module designed for a particular hardware component such as modem 66.

Conflict resolution 44 is an optional pluggable component that permits a user to specify the actions to be taken when one or more EPG data providers 70 conflict. The action taken by conflict resolution 44 can be specified by the user, the application 22 or the supplier of the EPG data. For instance, the user could specify that conflict resolution 44 cause movie descriptions provider 75 to have priority over satellite listings provider 76. In this instance, the portions of the EPG data provided by satellite listings provider 76 that conflict with the EPG data provided by movie descriptions provider 75 are discarded or otherwise handled. Conflict resolution 44 is extensible and can be implemented by attribute as well as by EPG data provider. Conflict resolution 44 can also be implemented at the EPG loader level, whereby the EPG loaders resolve conflicts.

1 Each EPG loader 60 is capable of interacting with EPG writer 43. EPG writer 43  
2 comprises an applications programming interface (API), in one embodiment, which is used  
3 by EPG loaders 60 to interface with EPG writer 43. The collected EPG data is placed in  
4 storage 42 by EPG writer 43. Typically, EPG loader 60 creates an instance of EPG writer  
5 43 to perform updates to storage 42, which may be a local or remote data store. EPG writer  
6 43 provides methods having one or more parameters that allow the EPG data collected by  
7 EPG loaders 60 to be placed in storage 42 such that the EPG data may be queried and  
8 retrieved by EPG control 41.

9 While EPG loaders 60 place EPG data in storage 42 via EPG writer 43, EPG control  
10 41 performs the functions necessary to retrieve the EPG data from storage 42. EPG control  
11 41, in one embodiment also comprises an API that provides functions and methods to  
12 application 22 that assist in the access and retrieval of EPG data. For example, it is  
13 necessary in many instances for EPG control 41 to determine if the necessary EPG data is  
14 available in storage 42. Functions and methods are also provided by EPG control 41 that are  
15 able to access and retrieve EPG data relates to channels.

16 In one embodiment, these methods and functions provided by EGP writer 43 and  
17 EPG control 41 are implemented in a writer API and a controller API which are further  
18 described in U.S. Patent Application serial No. \_\_\_/\_\_\_ entitled "Application  
19 Programming Interfaces for Electronic Program Guide Data Services," filed on the same day  
20 as this application and also in U.S. Provisional Patent Application Serial No. 60/125062,  
21 entitled "Filtering, Scaling, and Loading of Electronic Program Data," filed March 18, 1999,  
22 both of which are incorporated herein by reference.

1 The EPG data provided by EPG data providers 70 can also be used in digital  
2 recordings. Frequently, digital recordings are made of television programming or other  
3 types of information or programming which is described by EPG data. Storing or recording  
4 EPG data with the programming that is digitally recorded enables the stored EPG data to be  
5 queried in a manner similar to other EPG loaders. In a sense, the digital recording becomes  
6 an EPG data provider. In another embodiment, the EPG data relating to digital recordings  
7 can be stored in storage 42. In this manner, the EPG data for the digital recordings is also  
8 available to the applications through EPG control 41..

9 While a program is typically a unique event, programs may be repeated by a  
10 television station and may therefore correspond to one or more schedule entries. To retrieve  
11 EPG data concerning a program, EPG control 41 provides methods and functions for use  
12 with schedule entries. Programs may also belong to one or more categories or subcategories  
13 and EPG control 41 provides functions to retrieve the valid category and subcategory pairs.

14 Programs also may have one or more ratings which correspond to different rating  
15 authorities and EPG control 41 has functions and methods to access ratings. Some  
16 applications 22 may request notification of changes to the EPG data that may occur within a  
17 particular time range. EPG control 41 services these requests and fires an event when the  
18 EPG data changes. Typically, only one event may be requested for each instance of EPG  
19 control 41.

20 EPG services is intended to provide extensibility to EPG data. As illustrated, new  
21 sources of EPG data are easily accommodated by a device. The EPG data can be scaled and  
22 formatted in a variety of ways. Extensible properties can be added to the channel, program  
23 schedule entry, or weblink data and multiple properties may be added to the same set of  
24

EPG data, which enhances the ability of applications to search and utilize the stored EPG data.

The present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from its spirit or essential characteristics. The described embodiments are to be considered in all respects only as illustrative and not restrictive. The scope of the invention is, therefore, indicated by the appended claims rather than by the foregoing description. All changes which come within the meaning and range of equivalency of the claims are to be embraced within their scope.

What is claimed and desired to be secured by United States Letters Patent is:

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